

THE EMAN

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REVIEW
Of a work "on Credit, Currency, and Banking. By
Eleazar Lord."

FOR "THE MAN."

It is the usual expedient of aristocracy, when its frauds are discovered and become odious to the people, to select a new name, and remodel an old iniquity, so that they may run a new career in cheating and robbing the people, until again detected and exposed. Such is the character of the wicked humbug sought to be introduced by many, in place of our present nefarious PAPER MONEY and BANKING SYSTEM—the dishonest nature of which, and its injurious tendencies, are now becoming apparent to a generous but gullied people, whose unsuspecting natures have made them easy dupes to the speculating, avaricious designs of the few.

A pamphlet, purporting to be its third edition, has recently been published in this city, by ELEAZAR LORD, "On Credit, Currency, and Banking." This gentleman is president of an Insurance Company, and has been interested and variously connected with rail road companies, and other chartered monopolies: he must therefore be considered as having no more inducement to speak the real truth in the case, than a lawyer might be supposed to have who is hired to advocate a particular cause before a court of law. To every reader of the pamphlet, the above facts ought to be known; because being so deeply interested in the paper money fraud, and the credit system, it is perfectly natural that he should endeavor to prop them up, as they enable him to amass wealth and live splendidly, without the performance of an hour's labor. Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to know that the prevailing bent of the man's genius is against popular and equal rights, as well on other subjects as that of rag money. It is not half a dozen years since he was an indefatigable agent to procure the stoppage of the Sunday mail; and as one of a committee issued a circular, written by himself, to the principal cities and towns in the Union, to raise a simultaneous appeal to the government for that purpose. This was done, but happily the design was not accomplished; and although they pledged themselves to pursue it until they should triumph, I am glad to see the pledge has never been redeemed.

For my part I should be glad if every citizen, who is not already familiar with the subject, would give the little volume two or three careful perusals, for it contains a number of wholesome and important truths as well as a great deal of sophistry; but its sophisticated and aristocratic reasoning is so feeble and barefaced that there is little danger of any man of common sense being gulled with it.

The work is divided into IX. chapters, the first of which is "on the use of credit in the business of a country." This chapter is replete with as wild and unphilosophical opinions and assertions as ever escaped from the pen of bank lunatic. If we are to believe this Knight of the Rag Mill, "credit"—that is, running in debt instead of paying cash—is one of the finest schemes for the benefit of mankind the world ever saw! However silly such an assertion may seem to an admirer of Franklin, who taught that "he who goes borrowing goes sorrowing," our writer says that to the free use of credit "the rapid progress of the country is owing." To illustrate this, he points to the condition of the "Eastern nations, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and most of those in Europe, and not to confine the reference to those older countries, in which the paths of enterprise and competition are not open to the mass of the people, it is equally in point to allude to South America, where in the absence of feudalism, aristocracy, and oppression, these paths are free to all." Is it true that no practical feudalism, aristocracy, and oppression has existed in South America since the Spanish yoke was thrown off and up to this time? Can the mind of the philosopher or statesman detect no other cause for the difference of growth between our country and those enumerated than "the free use of credit"? Has the fact been fruitless of results, that ours is the only

land as yet where the fadeless flower of Liberty has been cultivated with success? What but robbery and persecution of the hardy sons of industry has driven millions of them to the spot where they might sit under their own vine and fig tree where none dare molest them? What but labor is the foundation of all wealth? The above, however, is a fair sample of our author's illustrations. In this instance, he might as well have said that the magnificent oak, springing up in a congenial soil, was indebted for its greatness to the poison ivy that twined around it, and pointed for proof to the ivyless, stunted, and withered product of a bleak rock. There is also such a thing as a splendid nation, while a great portion of its people exist in degradation and misery—England is such an example; and we have been treading in the footsteps of her paper money greatness and credit system splendor, and we are fast hastening to the point she has arrived at, luxury for the few, poverty for the many.

My time is too precious to be spent in showing up the ridiculousness of the positions in the rhapsody on the use of credit. As an answer to the whole of it, I shall add but little beyond the mere statement of the fact, that whenever credit is employed, interest must be paid—and all interest is paid by those who labor: hence, the more credit, the more interest—and the more interest to be paid, the more labor must be performed by those who work. This interest is a tax, and the gatherers of it are banks, insurance and other moneyed companies, brokers, &c. &c. The ruinous consequences of the credit system to the interests of those who labor, is verified by the condition of the working classes throughout the country. The credit system is no doubt a fine game, and great sport to thousands who draw a sumptuous living from it, but it is poverty and death to the workeys.

I will now quote a few passages which make such admissions, with respect to credit, as in my opinion to destroy the force of all he says in favor of it. In speaking of the relations subsisting between debtor and creditor, he says: "The citizens of remote sections are in this way brought into contact, associated, and bound together; and what in other countries is sought to be accomplished by a landed and moneyed aristocracy, is more than realized from this extended relation of interests, and the intercourse and sympathy which it occasions." Aye, we thank thee for this; though we have long been satisfied that the Rag Barons would do for us what the landed and moneyed aristocracies do for the people elsewhere! Ponder on this, freemen! Again—"Doubtless very great evils, extensive revulsions, public distress, and private ruin may occur, in connection with such a use of credit." These reasons ought to be powerful enough to prevent legislators violating the constitution, and the equal rights of their fellow citizens, by granting exclusive privileges to a few, at the expense of all the rest. If the fictitious credit given by banks did not confer an advantage on their favorites, over the rest of their fellow citizens, the favor would not be worth receiving. If it did confer such advantages, those institutions ought not to exist among republicans.

(To be continued.)

AN ALARMING SIGHT.—Last Friday week, a farmer from the neighborhood of Galston, took his wife to see the wonders of the microscope now exhibiting in our town. The variety of curiosities seemed to please the good woman very well, till the animalculæ professed to be contained in a drop of water came to be shown off; these seemed to poor Janet not so very pleasant a sight as the others; she sat patiently, however, till the "water tigers," magnified the size of twelve feet, appeared on the sheet fighting with great ferocity. Janet then rose with great trepidation, and cried to her husband, "For gude sake come awa' John." "Sit still woman," said John, "and see the show." "See the show! gude keep us a' man, what will come o' us if tha' awfu' like brutes would break out o' the water."—London paper.

REMARKS OF MR. COBBETT ON THE POOR LAW BILL.

He objected also especially to making the parents of the mother responsible for the support of her child. "It was the custom to speak of the poor as immoral and profligate, and guilty of all sorts of crimes for having bastards; and it was gravely proposed that punishment should be inflicted on them for such a heinous offence. Now, he begged leave to ask, was the crime of bastardy confined to the poor? Were there no bastards to be found in high and elevated places? Were there no other bastards but the bastards of the poor, which the nation was called upon to support? Were there no bastards on the Pension-list? Would the Noble Lord say there were no bastards upon it? The Noble Lord had said upon a former occasion, that the Pension-list was a charity list. Why should they have placed upon this charity list the bastards, not of poor people, but of rich persons placed in high situations, and who should be made to support their illegitimate offspring, instead of thus quartering them upon the public? Before this bill passed, he would allude to those bastards; and he would bring the question relating to them more particularly before the House. It was always considered that example did a great deal, either in the way of evil or of good; would it be said that such an example as that he had alluded to, set by men in high life, effected no evil? Did it redound to their honor or credit to breed bastards, and whole troops of bastards, and afterwards to quarter them on the public? Would it be said that the money which was extracted from the laboring people of this country, should go to keep those bastards in splendor and magnificence, while the people themselves were threatened with such a cruel clause as this for having any bastards at all? He had called the clause a cruel one; but he might have spared the epithet, for he knew that such a clause never could be executed. A clause like that might indeed pass the House, but did they think that it would be executed while they had bastards in high life supported in splendid style out of the public purse?

Pretty Good.—The "distressed" Ohio Senator, Mr. Ewing, passed through Western New York on his return to Washington. During his sojourn in one of our flourishing and beautiful villages, he stopped at a hotel, the keeper of which has some repute for wit as well as the choice quality of his wines, and a well stocked larder. Amongst other questions, Mr. Ewing asked Boniface at "what hour the steamboat left Buffalo," who replied, with a *naïveté* peculiar to himself, that he "understood there were no arrivals or departures of steamboats at Buffalo, since Lake Erie had become a desert waste of waters."—Roch. Daily Adv.

A DANDY'S BRAINS.—Not long ago, a couple of fellows in New York, happened to take a fancy to a young lady, and one of them who was a dandy, sent the other a challenge, which was accepted; and accordingly, they proceeded to the Jerseys to try the cold lead. The seconds loaded the pistols with nothing but powder. The one who received the challenge put a rotten egg in his pocket; and when the pistols were discharged, the dandy standing ready to fall, from the fright, received the egg plump in his forehead, which felled his spindle shanks quite to the ground, and he applying both hands to his face, scraped off the moving matter, and turning his eyes mournfully towards heaven exclaimed, "O God, see my brains!"—Lowell Obs.

ANECDOTE.—As a number of gentlemen were standing together one day last week, gazing at the rare occurrence of a group of chimney sweeps scouring through our village, with their voices pitched upon a key to correspond with the notice they attracted, a little boy of one of our panic leaders, who was standing near his father, inquirer with great earnestness and simplicity, "Is that the distress, Pa?"—Windsor Vt. Rep.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

August 13.—12 o'clock at noon.

The Board of Health Report, that since yesterday, at twelve o'clock, there have been reported by Physicians, Six Deaths and Thirteen Cases of Cholera. In the Duane street Hospital, received since yesterday, none; remaining at last Report, six. Three of which are convalescent, one discharged, and two under treatment.

Resolved, That Physicians be, and hereby are, requested to accompany their Reports of Deaths by Cholera with the attending circumstances of habits, locality, and previous indisposition, if any.

J. MORTON, Secretary.

By the above report it will be seen that the Board of Health have at last taken the course heretofore suggested in this paper. They have resolved to lay before the public all the information that may come before them, in relation to the prevailing disease. If the *locality* of all cases reported as Cholera be given, the citizens will have an opportunity of examining the facts for themselves, and young or ambitious physicians will be deterred from swelling the number of cases for the sake of obtaining notoriety; and if, on the other hand, the Board take off the hands of the Reporters the business of publishing the cases *not* noticed by physicians, and thus exhibit the disease in its *true colors*, we have hopes that it will soon be seen that there is little or no danger abroad for those who take ordinary care of themselves.

PROMISES.

DELAWARE JOURNAL.—The promises made in the prospectus of a newspaper are frequently like the paper "promises" of another sort—made but never fulfilled. When the Journal started in April last, the following was the principal paragraph in its prospectus:—

"The JOURNAL will not attach itself to either of the two great political parties which now agitate the country, but pursue an independent course, uninfluenced by either. It will be their chief object to give *facts* rather than *opinions*, trusting to the good sense of their readers to make the proper use of them."

We have all along thought that its independence and neutrality "sagged all to one side," as Jack Downing would express it; but in the last number it seems to have fallen utterly into the embraces of Wiggery. It must be said for its conductors, however, that they had the good sense and consistency to remove the "Prospectus" from their columns, where it had stood as an advertisement since their commencement. We have no desire to bring them, with their new wig on, to the looking glass they themselves made: If their subscribers say Amen to what they have done, "so mote it be." To us there appear to be about as many "facts" in the political articles of their last paper, as are to be found in the Dutch legend of "Jan Schalken." In conclusion we would say, that we do not care much what they praise or censure, so long as they will cherish hostility to all banks, as they have several times declared, and that when the time comes to poke sticks at Ragmen of all kinds, they will do their part like true friends of the rights of man.

A BEGINNING.—We are glad to notice that some of the Engine Companies have determined to aid the civil authorities in an effort to abate an evil, which has grown to a serious nuisance, in this city. Among the witnesses who appeared at the discharge of the watch yesterday morning, was Mr. Benjamin Abrahams, a member of Fire Engine Company No. 15, having in tow one of those (for the most part) riotous and disorderly chaps, calling themselves "volunteers," who constantly infest engine houses, desecrating them by the vilest uses, in squads of from 10 to 50, raising false alarms, &c. Robert Adair is the name of the prisoner. In company with

quite a large number of similar kidney, he has long been a pest to the regular members of that company; and notwithstanding repeated entreaties and warnings, has persisted in his offensive interference and disorderly conduct. To such a length have the "volunteers" of No. 15 carried their assurance, that they do not hesitate to bid defiance to the regulations and authority of the regular members, and even stone and rotten egg them occasionally, when they presume to give offence to, or infringe upon the assumed rights of, the volunteers. An opportunity of this kind offered itself night before last. Adair and a gang of his fellow volunteers had congregated at the house, and became boisterous and disorderly, when Mr. Abrahams, being sent for by the annoyed neighbors, came round and remonstrated with them, and ordered them to disperse. Their reply was conveyed in a cup full of lamp black, discharged full in the face of Mr. Abrahams by the prisoner! Adair and his confederates then ran; but after some difficulty, Mr. Abrahams succeeded in securing him in the watch house, whence he was consigned to Bridewell. It is to be hoped he will be made an example of, and that both the firemen and all others will lend their efforts to rid the city of the turbulent associations of rioters calling themselves "Volunteer Firemen."

EFFECTS OF FEAR.—Among the deaths by cholera in Albany is mentioned that of Captain Abbey, of this city, of whom the Journal of Commerce relates that "on hearing of the death of Mr. Lawson, Inspector of the First Ward in this city, he appeared to be completely panic-struck, and immediately hurried off to Albany in the hope of escaping from a disease which to him had assumed extraordinary terrors." It is often thus that fear in its blindness rushes upon the very fate it seeks to avoid.

SMALL BUSINESS.—Margaret Moore was brought up yesterday for stealing two table cloths, valued at \$2, from Jonathan Lovejoy corner of Park Row and Beekman street. She had been for sometime past at service in Lovejoy's Hotel, and yesterday morning offered the cloths in pawn with Mr. Abrahams, who, suspecting from the mark upon them that they were stolen, detained Margaret and the things till Mr. L. could be sent for. The goods were identified, and Margaret committed to Bridewell.

THE PRESIDENT.—For a few days past, the Tory-wig papers have been circulating reports that the President was so dangerously ill, that there was no probability of his ever returning to Washington, and it was even whispered that he was dead. According to the Globe, the President was detained two or three days on the road to Tennessee, by indisposition, but he has arrived at home and is well.

THE MILITARY VISIT.—The New Brunswick Company of Governor's Guards, which arrived on Monday, were received by a committee of the Corporation, and the companies of New York Cadets and Columbia Blues escorted them to Castle Garden, where they partook of refreshments. They are now encamped at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

SOMETHING STRANGE.—The Kingston (U. C.) Herald, speaking of the Cholera at that place, says—"As the water in the harbor is in some mysterious way corrupted by the prevailing disease,—being covered with a green scum, we hope the Magistrates will order the Carters to take water from above the town for supplying the inhabitants."

Captain Hallet, of the brig Luna, arrived here last night from Madeira, informs us that an insurrection had taken place in the western parts of the island, between the Miguelites and the Constitutional party; and that after considerable bloodshed, the Island had surrendered to Don Pedro.—Times.

MATRIMONIAL.—A German Gardener, residing at Bushwick, Long Island, who had accumulated about \$1000 in money, and some considerable personal property, parted with his wife a week or two since by mutual consent. The husband made an equal division with her of his worldly goods; but she was not satisfied with that, and took off with her mother of his best clothing. The provoked husband gave her chase, but did not overtake her. He left such information at the Police office as he was in hope might lead him to a knowledge of the whereabouts of his apparel; and yesterday Mr. Huntington accidentally encountered the wife just landing from one of the Albany steam boats, having in company another German, wearing the identical clothes taken from the husband. It appeared that these twain had made the fashionable tour of Albany, Saratoga, and Utica, and had just returned to this city for the purpose of visiting Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, &c. But what was to be done? The man was found in the clothes, true enough, and had some five or six hundred dollars worth of other property, besides the wife of the complainant, in his possession; but it was no theft on the part of the wife, for she was "bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh;" neither was it a theft on the part of her companion, for he was in the enjoyment of the several goods and chattels, bags and baggage, by full consent of one of the joint owners. What, then, was to be done?—That was the grand question for some time; and much did it puzzle the dispensers of justice to determine how to act. The question was finally settled by committing the travelling companion to Bridewell, on a charge of *crim. con.*

A SCOUNDREL OF THE FIRST WATER.—Day before yesterday an interesting young girl came to the Police office, and entered a complaint against Joseph S. Hodgkins, residing at 164 Madison-street, (a man of large family, in which she had been for some time living as a domestic,) for repeated and importunate attacks upon her virtue; and failing of accomplishing his purpose peaceably, laid hands on her on Saturday last, and attempted to take undue and most insulting liberties with her person. The complainant stated that she had testified against the brutality of Hodgkins as much at the request of Mrs. H. as on her own account. She also disclosed a series of similar conduct on the part of Hodgkins, toward others of his family, and even toward *his own daughter!* A warrant was issued for the apprehension of Hodgkins, and toward evening he was brought up, accompanied by a friend who went bail for his appearance at the sessions. Yesterday morning the complainant made her appearance again at the Police Office, and stated that Hodgkins, on his return home last night, commenced abusing his family, threatening not only to take the life of complainant and his wife, but even his own, before he would be brought before Court to stand trial. The girl had taken shelter in the house of a friend;—the wife and children still remained at the mercy of the infernal brute, the last we heard from them.

KINGSTON, U. C., Aug. 7.—That dreadful pestilence the Cholera was introduced into this town about ten days ago, where it has made dreadful ravages considering the size of the place: we shall not attempt to notice at present the number of deaths or cases, but it is really heart rending to see our neighbors talking cheerful and walking in the streets, and in a few hours hear of their deaths.

There are several instances of more than one taking the disorder in the same house. The Sexton of the Catholic Church, was found dead. It is very singular that few if any persons died at the village over the Bay at the last visitation of the Cholera, and such a large number at this time.

On Tuesday last more persons were buried than we have in some seasons for the space of six months. We are happy to state that the deaths are greatly diminished yesterday and to-day, perhaps three fourths.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

(Reported for the Man.)

WEDNESDAY Aug. 13.

Gilbert T. Tredwell, (black,) was arraigned for stealing five caddies of Tea from the Store of Messrs. W. E. & J. E. Crafts 292 Front street. Three of the boxes of tea were found at the store of Mr. McKenney, where the prisoner had sold them. The prisoner stated that he should not have taken the property but for the persuasions of McKenney, and that he had sold to him before Sugar, Segars, Indigo, Coffee and empty bags, for which he had received a trifling sum. The Jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy, and the Court, in consequence of his having a wife and child, and through the persuasion of the complainants, suspended the sentence and discharged the prisoner.

Isaac Jenkins and Henry Carwan, (black boys) were tried for stealing a parasol, shawls, pocket books and clothing from Benjamin W. Wells, which were found in their possession by Mr. Wenman and Mr. Meyers at the corner of Broadway and Anthony street, who arrested and brought them up. Guilty. Penitentiary 60 days each.

POLICE.

(Reported for the Man.)

WEDNESDAY MORNING 4 o'clock.

John Miller, has been in the habit for some time past of coming to the house of Mr. Hopper, No. 31 Rose-street, in a state of drunkenness, and of abusing with obscene and profane language the said Hopper and his family;—a disturber of the peace, and, when drunk, a dangerous man. Committed.

John Moran, taken in charge by the watch for being drunk and disturbing the peace in Anthony-street. Committed.

John Hatter, was taken by the watch about 4 o'clock this morning, near the corner of Front and Dover-streets, with three bars of iron, which he was conveying from the dock to some place of greater safety. John said he was employed by some stranger, at the price of two shillings, to carry them to Chatham-street; but Mr. Lownds didn't believe him, and detained him till he proves it.

William James, tailor, 166 Spring-street, was confronted at the bar by his wife, for manifold wickedness toward her. She deposed that he is much given to drunkenness, and inhuman conduct toward her—neglecting to provide for her, violently beating her, and threatening her life, &c. He was put in confinement till he shall find security for better conduct.

Patrick McCall, and two others were arraigned on the charge of Alex. McDonald, Health Warden of 9th Ward. Mr. McDonald stated that yesterday he visited the residence of McCall in Troy-street, as Health Warden, in which he found no less than 16 families, 41 children, and between 30 and 40 boarders, or rather stayers. McCall abused him for entering the house, and attacked him with the tongs. Pat. was committed, his companions discharged.

John McKay, 28 Delancy-street, was taken from the street at half-past 1 beastly drunk, quarrelsome, and noisy. Fined \$1; committed till paid.

Sarah Manuel, brought from the brothel of Jane Willet, 341 Madison-street, on complaint of the neighbors, who charged her with every description of outrage upon decency and good order. Committed.

John Hart, 119 Mulberry-street, is a great drunkard—and so is his wife. Last night he got most particularly drunk, kicked up a riot, got lodged in the watch house, and this morning was sent to Bridewell.

A chest of Carpenters tools was found in West street near Liberty, on Tuesday night last by Mr. Hickcock, watchman, 36 Ludlow street.

Mr. ROBERT POTTER, of N. C., though not assassinated, was shot in the street by Mr. Richard Taylor, the brother of Mrs. Potter. The gun was heavily charged with buckshot, five or six of which passed through Mr. Potter's hat, and one cut the skin on the crown of his head. The wound is not serious. Mr. Taylor has given bond for his appearance at the next Superior Court.

NORTH CAROLINA.—ELECTION RETURNS.—We learn by the Tarborough Free Press, that it is more than probable that Hardy Flowers, John W. Potts, and Turner Bynum, have been re-elected Members of Assembly from Edgecombe county, the former to the Senate and the two latter to the House of Commons. They are decided friends of the administration.

GREAT RIOT AT CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS. BURNING OF THE NUNNERY. PROBABLE LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE, &c.

We learn from Boston that a great riot occurred at Charlestown on Monday night last. The following account is from the Boston Daily Advertiser.

POSTSCRIPT.—RIOT AT CHARLESTOWN.—The alarm of fire last night about eleven o'clock, was from the burning of several tar barrels in Charlestown, doubtless with the view of attracting persons from this city and vicinity, to join in an attack on the Ursuline Convent.

The attack was commenced with disgraceful shouts, and by breaking the windows with stones; but up to 12 o'clock the work did not appear to proceed with much vigor, and it is probable the rioters desisted, although there did not appear to be any officers present.

Quarter past one A. M. Our anticipations were incorrect. *The Convent is completely wrapped in flames.* The occupants probably escaped from the fury of the flames, if they did that of the mob.

The above shameful outrage is the fruit of an excitement occasioned by the story about the disappearance of a nun, which we published a few days ago. These atrocious attacks on religious houses ought to provoke the strongest efforts of the law to quell the spirit to which they owe their origin. Boston but a few days ago signalized itself by a "Whig" rejoicing at the incendiary decapitation of our chief magistrate's reverend image; but now it sends its rabble out to burn a house devoted to religious uses, and maltreat if not slay its peaceful female inmates—beings retired from the world, and devoted to the service of God.

(From the Albany Evening Journal of Monday Evening.)

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—It becomes our duty to avow the re-appearance of CHOLERA among us. The disease, changed in some of its aspects, though by no means mitigated in its malignancy, has been lingering about the city for tendays. The first case was that of a dissolute man at the foot of Maiden Lane, who after a week's indulgence, fell into Cholera and soon died. This House was crowded with Emigrants, and in a most filthy condition. The wife of the first subject died two days afterwards. On the following day a woman in the same house died. The next day a child sickened and died. For all these cases there were abundantly sufficient causes in their mode of living and in the atmosphere which they created. Two of them, it is believed, might have been saved by proper nursing and attention.

On Monday last, the miserable inmates of this house were removed by the Authorities. Two of them, one in South Lansing and one in Water street, have since sickened, one of whom is dead, and the other recovering.

The next case was that of a woman who was taken from a Canal boat at the Little Basin, and died the same night.

Capt. Abbey, who died on Friday, left New York with a diarrhoea, but kept about his boat till he heard of the ease of the woman in the Canal boat, when he gave up and died before the morning.

Mr. John Adams, who keeps the Victualling Cellar under Stanwix-Hall had been unwell for several days. On Saturday his disease assumed a Cholera aspect, and terminated fatally last night.

Two daughters of the Widow George Knower, of Franklin street, were taken yesterday morning, and both died last evening. These, it is thought, were aggravated cases of Cholera Morbus.

A woman residing as a domestic with Judge L'Amoureaux, was taken yesterday morning and died last evening.

Mr. Thomas Field, corner of Lydius and Union streets, sickened yesterday afternoon, and died this morning. Mr. Field, though in feeble health, exhausted himself in attending upon and watching with his friend Capt. Abbey. Mr. F. was a good citizen and an exemplary member of the Methodist Church, as, also, was Capt. Abbey.

Of these cases, which comprise all, or nearly all that have occurred, we are assured by the Health Officer that six were Spasmodic, and the remainder bilious Cholera.

By the Albany papers of Wednesday morning, we learn that the disease in that city had much abated in violence. The Board of Health reported at Tuesday noon that there had been but one new case in the twenty-four hours preceding.

CHOLERA AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—This disease appeared at Poughkeepsie on Saturday. Four members of one family had died, and on Saturday evening, a fifth was not expected to survive.—*Ib.*

A letter from Poughkeepsie dated Monday, says, "The Cholera is no better,—8 new cases yesterday, and 6 deaths." Another letter says "There have been 25 cases and 15 deaths since Friday."

PITTSBURGH, July 9.—Pittsburgh is not remarkably sickly at present, yet it must be confessed it is much more so than usual. The cases of Cholera have not been very numerous, but those that have occurred have been of frightful rapidity, generally deciding the fate of the patient in from three to six hours. By some, the decaying vegetable matter along the Canal is blamed as the cause of this disease; others say it is the bad state of the streets, alley and back yards; and some attribute the disease to the entire carelessness of those that have been attacked, in relation to their food, living, &c. Be it as it may, our city authorities should pay more attention to the subject than they are now doing.

TORONTO, U. C. August, 4.—The deaths in Toronto yesterday and to-day are about 18; but some of the cases have not been reported to the board. In all from the commencement we have heard of 90 cases, several of which may not have been the epidemic cholera. Dr. Lyons once Surgeon to Sir P. Maitland has fallen a victim to the Cholera.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

By Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
2000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	
5000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on, my 17 tf.

MARRIAGES.

August 12, by the Rev. Wm. Parkinson, Mr. Moses Latham, of Groton, Conn., to Miss Leonora Bissett, of this city.

August 11, by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, John Gray, to Jane E. Seaman, daughter of George Seaman, all of this city.

DEATHS.

August 11, after a few hours illness, M. Mark D. Griffen, aged 19 years, son of the Rev. Benjamin Griffen.

August 12, John Avery, son of John S. Avery.

August 12, after a long illness, Mrs. Eliza Coad, aged 52 years.

August 6, at the residence of Chester Griswold, Utica, Sarah M. daughter of the late Cornelius N. Sharpe, of this city, in the 12th year of her age.

August 8, at Geneva, Samuel Colt, after a short illness, long a resident of that place, but late of this city.

August 8, at Poughkeepsie, Mrs. Aurelia Greenough; on Sunday the 9th, at 2 p. m. her husband, Mr. Eppes Greenough, same day at 4, their son Henry, aged 20 years and 10 months; and on Sunday morning, 10th, their daughter Catharine, aged 18 years and 9 months.

August 8, at Boston, after a long illness, Jonathan Davis, 71. On Sunday Charles S. Tilestone, 41, recently from New York.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED,	
Ship Pioneer, Shankland, Canton, March 30.	
Ship Celia, Leavitt, Savannah, 6 days.	
Barque Four Sons, Robinson, St. Marks, (St. Dom.) 14 ds.	
Brig Luna, Hallett, Madera, 27 days.	
Brig Brilliant, Varney, Matanzas, 13 ds.	
Brig Patriot, Coobs, Guayama, 26 days.	
Brig America, Gregg, Roca, 16 days.	
Brig Tomok, Baker, Maracaibo, 40 days.	
Brig Solon, Adams, St. Domingo City, 32 days.	
Steam Packet Wm. Gibbons, Pennover, Charleston.	
Schr Pocahontas, Bally, Tampico, 30 days.	
Schr Convoy, Ludlum, Washington.	
Schr James Monroe, Lockwood, Newbern.	
Schr Alexandria, Hill, Alexandria.	
Schr Susan Mary, Harding, Newbern.	
Schr Susan, Benjamin, Newbern.	
Schr Susan, Bradley, Baltimore.	
Schr Betsey Ann, Nelson, Richmond.	
Schr Samuel, M'Daniel, Suffolk.	
Schr Rubicon, Petty, Richmond.	
Schr Thorn, Taylor, Philadelphia.	
Schr Augusta, Maishman, Philadelphia.	
Schr Diana, Baymore, Philadelphia.	
Schr Armada, Philbrook, Jacmel, July 25.	
Schr Falmouth, Cox, Rappahannock.	
Schr Edwin, McKenzie, Lubec.	
Schr Atlas, Yeaton, 4 ds from Wilmington.	
Schr Gov. Parris, Hobby, 8 ds fm Richmond.	
Schr Willis, Gallopp, 6 ds fm Edenton, N. C.	
Schr Virginian, Bedell, 3 ds fm Norfolk.	
CLEARED,	
Brigs New York, Skiddy, Darien, Geo. Thompson, & McFerlane; Georgia Harris, Savannah; Baltic, Snow, Bath, Richardson & McCobb; Br. brig Charlotte, Norris, Picton, N. S. Thor Irwin, & Co.; barque Mary, (Br.) Galbraith, Liverpool, Sands, Turner & Co.; schrs Eagle, McLean, Baltimore; Ontario, Carter, Tappahannock; Comet, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.; Mary, (Br.) Picton, N. S.	

WOMAN'S LOVE.

(From my Daughter's Book.)

What is the one bright star
All others far above,
Undimmed by darkest clouds?
The star of Love!

What is the fairest flower,
Blooming where'er we rove,
Living 'mid clouds and storms?
The flower of love!

What cheers amidst the crowd,
In palace, cot, or grove,
And makes all nature glad?
The smile of Love?

And where the star, the flower,
The smile, soft as the dove?
Seek and you'll find them all
In Woman's Love!

TO MARY, ON PRESENTING HER WITH A MONTHLY ROSE.

For you I plucked the rose, my dear,
The emblem of your self;
It blossoms without any care,
But sure the fairy elf
Who watched its bud and bloom,
Bespangled o'er with dew,
Ne'er loved it half so well, my dear,
As he who brought it you.

A PRETTY CONSIDERABLE HEADACHE.—A jolly son of Bacchus, who wears a nose like a handful of strawberries, and resides within a hundred miles of Matlock Bath, after having sacrificed at the shrine of the rosy god, thus described the sensations on the ensuing morning:—“Talk of headache! My head aches all over, from the crown to my chin! Every hair on my head aches! and [pulling out half a dozen] I can feel these ache while I hold them in my hand.”

Man is strong; Woman is beautiful. Man is daring and confident; Woman is diffident and unassuming. Man shines abroad; Woman at home. Man talks to convince; Woman to persuade and please. Man has a rugged heart; Woman a soft and tender one. Man prevents misery; Woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice; Woman of mercy.

STRETCH OF ELOQUENCE.—“My brethren,” said a staid and learned oracle of the pulpit, “My dear brethren, there is a great deal to be did, and it's time we were all up and doing on't!”

SUPERIOR MEDICINAL BEER.—Made and sold by Doctor H. EASTON, at his office, No. 155 Church street. An ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure.

VEGETABLE Anodynes, Anti-Spasmodics, Astringents, Diaphoretics, Evacuants, and Expectorants, are so combined in the composition of this Beer, as to maintain a healthy standard of the energies of the system, which obviates the necessity of using either stimulants or sedatives.

The use of this Beer one week, will save the Proprietor the trouble and expense of printing Certificates, Recommendations, &c., and also relieve the public from all impositions. Call and examine for yourselves.

N. B.—This Beer may be had at short notice, by the glass, bottle, or gallon.

Doctor Rush once observed, “that it was not good policy to decry Quack Medicines, as they are called, inasmuch as many valuable receipts are found in that classification.”

Whoever will take the trouble to examine this Beer, will find it to possess all the useful qualities herein expressed:—an habitual use of it for a few days only, will satisfy the most incredulous that it is a sure guard against all bowel complaints, and an effectual antidote to almost every complaint by which the system may be affected. Several testimonials have already been received, expressive of benefit realized by the use of this Beer for two days only. It is perfectly palatable, and more appropriate for TABLE USE than any other beverage.

In addition to the above, the proprietor has for sale the most approved Animal and Vegetable MEDICINE in modern use.—Strengthening Plasters, Tonic Cordials, Restorative Bitters, Spasmodic Specifics, Fever Powders, Head-Ache Powders which remove all disorders in the head, Rheumatic Powders. Preparations for the Choicra and Cholera Morbus, are among the numerous preparations originating with himself. He is fully satisfied that a single trial of the above Medicines, properly administered, will secure for them a decided preference to any ever offered to the public.

Having practised in five different States, and having had fifteen years' experience in this line of business, it affords him an opportunity to produce hundreds of certificates in commendation of the Medicines now offered; but it is thought unnecessary (and even impracticable) to adopt this method of trumpetting our fame, believing it calculated to promote the incredulity rather than to secure the confidence of the public, more especially when it is considered that it has become the game of the age to obtain popularity by petitions, certificates, and other fraudulent means, which are designed to make the credulity of the public a substitute for the merit of the aspirant.

Information may be had at this office on the requisite mode of treatment, in cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, and Cholera. Terms liberal.

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. jy 23



SWEET'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN, for Baking over Charcoal Furnaces.—This OVEN has been extensively introduced, and has ever been proved to be most valuable improvement for baking meat, bread pies, &c. as attested by competent judges in the boarding and victualling houses and private families wherever it has been used. It is confidently believed that no improvement of the kind has ever been offered to the public which will bake at so small an expense of fuel, and with so much convenience and expedition. Sold by

W. H. SWEET, manufacturer and proprietor, at his Tin and Sheet Iron Factory, 204 Canal street, corner of Hudson, New York. je17 tf

G. W. ROBBINS—BOOT MAKER—Takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has long contemplated the manufacturing of LADIES' SHOES, agreeably to the expressed wish of a number of his friends and patrons; but knowing that competition in that, as well as almost every other business, is great, and being determined never to undertake it unless he felt confident he should be able to get up an article equal, if not superior, to any thing in the market; and being unacquainted with that branch of the business, he has deferred it until an opportunity of getting some competent person to undertake it should present itself. It is with pleasure that he informs the public that he has now engaged the services of one who is fully competent to the task, and is therefore prepared to execute any orders for Ladies' Shoes that may be entrusted to him, at his establishment, 309 Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. (jy 11 tf)

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHEKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHEKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES and POERSCHEKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. je26 tf

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufacture, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the Instruments of their manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my24

DIARRHEA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.

Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. 24tfmy

DAVID B. COOK & C. MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spunged and pressed. jy 9 tf

LOCKS, GUNS, BELLS, &c.—JOSEPH ROSE, Jr. Lock and Gun Smith and Bell Hanger, 50 Catherine street, near Oak street, New York.—Rifles and Guns of all descriptions made to order. Guns stocked, polished, altered to percussion, &c. Ships supplied with arms and ammunition. Military Companies furnished with Guns. LOCKS made and repaired. HOUSE BELLS hung in the neatest manner. A general assortment of Guns, Pistols, Sportsmen's Articles, &c. &c.

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloons, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6.00 to \$8.00

PANTALOONS and VESTS 1.50 to 1.75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. my24

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCRIEST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch surpassed all other modes of writing when copies are wanted. je20

COLUMBIAN WATER COLORS, for Miniature and Landscape Painting, the manufacture of J. Boston Chemist.—PRENTISS & PENDELTON, exclusive wholesale agents for the manufacturer, sign of the Golden Rose, No. 45 Maiden lane, New York.

NEAT MAHOGANY BOXES, WITH SLIDING TOPS.

6 rows, 36 colors, doz. \$62.00 | 3 rows, 18 colors, doz. \$32.00

5 do. 30 do. " 52.00 | 2 do. 12 do. " 22.00

4 do. 24 do. " 42.00 | 1 do. 6 do. " 12.00

Fine Carmine, in Cake and Powder, for Miniature and Painter Painting, manufactured by J. Boston, the only manufacturer of Carmine and Lake, from the raw material, in the United States.

The following colors, in packages of 6 and 12 cakes each, at \$1.50 per dozen Cakes:

Antwerp Blue,	Flake White,	Purple,
Black,	Gamboge,	Raw Sienna,
Bistre,	Green Bice,	Raw Umber,
Blue Black,	Verditer,	Red Lead,
Brown Pink,	Grey,	Red Chalk,
Burnt Ochre,	Indian Red,	Red Oryment,
Burnt Umber,	Indigo,	Sepia,
Burnt Sienna,	King's Yellow,	Sap Green,
Bronze,	Light Blue,	Spanish Annato,
Chinese Vermillion,	Light Red,	Venitian Red,
Chrome Yellow,	Neutral Tint,	Vandyke Brown,
Cologne Earth,	Orange,	Yellow Ochre,
Dragon's Blood,	Prussian Blue,	Prussian Green,
English Vermillion,		

EXTRA COLORS.

Fine Carmine, - doz. \$24.00	Madder Lake, - doz. \$6.00
Do. half size, " 12.00	Permanent White, " 6.00
Cobalt Blue, " 6.00	Scarlet Lake, " 4.40
Crimson Lake, " 4.50	Ultramarine, small, " 12.00
Gall Stone, " 12.00	Yellow Lake, " 6.00

For proof of the decided superiority of the Columbian Colors, over all others now in use in this country, dealers in them are respectfully referred to the Synopsis of Certificates of our most eminent artists. Handsome show bills, containing these Certificates at full length, will be furnished to purchasers.

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS.

Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary, will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have sacking bottoms so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the “Chair Bedstead,” invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my24

TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype, Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7½ per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment; it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1.40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 56; Burgois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 pounds.

N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my2

REMOVAL.—T. HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from Broadway to the new buildings in Wall street, corner of Nassau, No. 1, where he has on hand a newly selected and excellent assortment of the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, with every fashionable article for gentlemen's wear.

T. H. spares no expense in procuring the earliest intelligence the prescriptions of fashion, nor any exertion to meet the views of tasteful elegance and propriety; and as he has reduced prices to the lowest cash estimate, he hopes to be favored with enough of business to make it worth his while to furnish the best and most fashionable articles at prices much below what are usual. my19 tf

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, a year, \$30.00	One square, a month, \$3.00
" 6 months, 15.00	" 2 weeks, 2.00
" 3 months, 7.50	" 1 week, 1.50
" 2 months, 5.00	" 1 time, .75

• All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.

• Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.